THE EXAMINER.

No. 57. SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1809.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.
SWIFT.

No. 57.

RESULT OF THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN.

I do not know which is the greater misfortune, to find one's self ill-treated, or to be obliged to hear a thousand frivolous reasons proving that the ill-treatment was unavoidable. The subjugation of Spain is concluded; and it will now be the business of interested persons to confuse our faculties with a thousand pretended explanations, in which we shall hear a great deal about unforeseen obstacles, vigour and valour, confidential communications, gallant officers, gay resources, gentlemen on this side of the house, and gentlemen on that. If you refer to the Ministers, they will tell you that every thing has been done which human genius could contrive; if you turn to the Opposition, you will be informed that all the misfortunes of the country are owing to their want of place; and lastly, you shall read all this, over and over again, in the party Newspapers, where you may wander about, to your heart's content, in periods that have no end,

"And passages, that lead to nothing."

But let any impartial man, let any man of common good reason who will use his own faculties for himself, shut out, for an instant, all that he hears from papers and politicians, and with the recollection of what has happened on the Continent for the last eight years, consider, first, the powers of this country; second, the state of the internal and external policy with regard to Spain; and third, the simple facts of Spanish subjugation; and he will draw a more sound deduction as to cause and effect than the Ministers or the Opposition would even *dare* to make.

1. The Ministers of this Country have at their command a disposable force of at least a hundred thousand foot and twenty-five thousand horse, and to use this force as it ought to be used, for it is the best appointed and equipped in the world, they are allowed twenty-three millions annually besides one hundred thousand pounds for *secret* services abroad. The means of transporting the troops to any part of the world need no comment, when it is considered that we are the first naval and commercial nation in existence. With this force and these means in their hands they commenced their alliance with Spain at the beginning of July, six months ago, and it was on the 15th June that in reply to Mr. SHERIDAN's advice about encouraging the *popular* enthusiasm in Spain, Mr. CANNING solemnly assured the House that in case of affording assistance to that nation, "the first object of Government would be to direct the *united efforts* of both countries against the common enemy;" and further, that "*if* Ministers entered into the contest, there would be no object with them equal to *Spanish* success, and no conquest so glorious as that of *wresting* from France the integrity of the Spanish dominions in every quarter of the globe." The babbling about Governments had not then commenced: there were "ifs," and "in cases," but the court-corruption had not yet sent out it's pestilential breath to wither the patriotism of the oppressed. It is on the same 15th June, that Mr. CANNING states in his Britannic Majesty's Declaration to the Envoys of Asturias that "his Majesty is disposed to grant *every kind* of assistance to efforts so magnanimous and praise-worthy;" and that his Majesty has ordered him to declare that "no time shall be lost in embarking for the port of Gijon the succours required, as being the most pressingly necessary," that "his Majesty will make *further efforts* in support of so just a cause" and that he is ready "to extend the same succours to every other part of the Spanish monarchy, which may be animated by the same spirit of the inhabitants of Asturias."—With all these sentiments the hearts of our countrymen were in most glowing unison; their hands were prepared to obey every will of the government as if it were the volition of their own being; and it was hoped and expected, in every sense of the words, and in every corner of the kingdom, that the strength of the country would put forth its utmost and noblest exertion.

2. In August, soon after Mr. CANNING's protestations in Parliament, the usurper JOSEPH was driven from Madrid; BONAPARTE himself was *compelled* to take a journey to the North in order to *secure* an uninterrupted invasion of Spain; and for *three whole months* there was not a single Frenchman in any part of that country except the very passes of the Pyrenees, where they might have been *utterly extirpated by a prompt and proper English force*. At that time the Junta of Seville were rousing the nation by every possible effort, they talked of the "*late weak, cowardly, and infamous government*," and they expected those "*united efforts*" of the English nation and that "assistance of *every kind*," which had been promised them by the English Ministers. At that time, the old Spanish Courtiers had nothing to do with the government, no reserve, no gloomy manners were kept up, no restrictions were laid on the press, the vile family was out of the way, nine millions of men might have been roused to freedom by proper exertion, and it was then that the chords of national feeling should have been struck with a free hand and inspired with

a free voice, by this country as well as Spain. But what effect had this talk about the "late infamous government?" Did the English Ministers ever assent to that phrase, had they the spirit to mention it in any way whatever, to allude to it, to take advantage of it, or even to like it? No, they were alarmed, not at the design of the French, not at Bonaparte's fearful journey to Erfurth, not at the prospect of restored tyranny, but *because they saw the wretched court-principles, that have subverted Europe, in danger of being subverted themselves*; and Mr. Canning now declares openly, in direct violation of his solemn promises respecting "united efforts" and "every kind of assistance," that his Majesty's Ministers did not think proper to grant the Spaniards any personal assistance at all, till the *regular government* had been established. Here is a plain acknowledgment, that the Ministers would rather see Bonaparte in possession of Spain, than Spain in the possession of a new and free government; here is the secret of half the fatal [illegible] that have ruined the Spanish cause; and finally, here is the fact of that worship of old corruption and royal prerogative, which has thrown the whole Continent at the feet of a single man of genius. The Ministers were soon gratified: the Central Junta, composed almost entirely of old Courtiers attached to the Bourbons and the Inquisition, with Count Florida Blanca, a devotee, for it's head, and Don Pedro Cevallos, the servant of three masters, for it's right hand, succeeded the Junta at Seville; the intercourse between the governors and the people was closed; restrictions were cast on the press; the public voice was succeeded by this vile penny-trumpet about "legitimate monarchy," which has disgusted every impartial Englishman and every honest Spaniard; in short, the whole look, action, and atmosphere of Spanish interest was changed; and what is the consequence?

3. By waiting for the Madrid Junta, it is, in the first place, most clear, that the Ministers entirely lost, not only the proper spirit of the Spaniards, but the best and perhaps the only time of co-operation against the French. By this single act of suspicion and stupidity, they suffered Bonaparte to enter the country with one hundred and fifty thousand men, to overthrow three armies, to gain possession of the Capital, and finally to come up and absolutely hunt back our troops to the sea-shore before they fired a single musket in the cause. And what was the amount of these troops, sent to assist a nation that could not act by itself and to conquer an enemy, full of resources and of genius? Twenty-eight thousand men:—Twenty-eight thousand men to save a sinking nation and to conquer a hundred and fifty thousand experienced soldiers, headed by the greatest General of modern history! Why, they might as well have sent out an army of whispers, a legion of lovers' sighs, to batter down the Peak of Teneriffe. The Mouse in the fable, who gnawed the Lion out of his net, was a very valiant mouse, but it would have required a stouter set of teeth than his own to have assisted his friend, had another lion been near. The whole Spanish campaign has therefore consisted of the following items: 1st, After three month's delay, twenty-eight thousand men went to Spain to beat one hundred and fifty thousand. 2d. They sat down for this purpose, *at whose bidding is not yet known*, for six weeks at Salamanca and Astorga. 3d. They got up as the victorious French approached them, and retreated as fast as they could, shooting their horses and dropping their men by the way; and lastly, when they could not help fighting, they turned round as they were leaving the shore upon their enemies, and gave them *just as sufficient a beating, as served to shew* that had a proper British force been stationed at the Pyrenees, *even as late as October*, perhaps not a single Frenchman would have been in Spain at this minute. Out of these unhappy men, whose very glory renders their past campaign inglorious, five thousand men are *acknowledged* by Ministers to have perished, many of them in the battle, but most in the retreat; and to this loss must be added, it is said, *twenty-one millions of money*, almost the *whole of a year's military expences* wasted in a few months, upon misfortunes—spent in fact to give disgust to Spain and glory to her destroyer.

These are facts which should employ the calculations of reasonable men, when they look to the present system of things in England and to the future safety of our independence. These are the considerations to which we must have recourse in order to compose our feelings, when the new burdens, whether immediate or "not immediate," for come they will, shall be laid upon our shoulders. Are they not the best things in the world to keep up that fine flow of spirits, which the court-papers tell us was never so universal as at present? Let no man think he is melancholy upon the occasion; he may depend upon it, he is as merry as a lark. Why now, as to the Ministers, who have most reason to feel merry or melancholy according to circumstances, there is my Lord Castlereagh; is he not as gay and as insolent, as if nobody had suffered, but a few fortified Irishmen? And does not Mr. Canning make as many common-place quotations, from his Elegant Extracts and his Eton Grammar, and with as flippant a futility, as one should wish to see in a Senate? The Ministry tell us they will explain every thing to our utmost satisfaction, that is to say, they will tell us that there were obstacles in the way of success not to be foreseen by human sight, and they will convince us, no doubt, that nobody foresaw them. Of course, those articles in the papers, with which Mr. Whitbread, Lord Folkestone, and such men happen to agree, are out of the question, for if these papers have foreseen events in Spain, it must be attributed to the mere chance of contradiction, since every Minister holds them in as sovereign contempt as if he judged of all newspapers by those of his own party.

But let us not be deceived. These gentlemen are now practising an artifice, which has done enough already to confound great names and great services with little, and to fritter the national applause into mere courtliness and compliment. This is the trick of voting the thanks of

the Parliament to every man who has done his duty. The good word of independent individuals in the House has become nothing; it must be the voice and acclamation of the whole representatives of the nation; and this, like every other corruption of the customs or constitution of our ancestors, arises from that paltry court-principle, which takes care to feed it's flatterers and to confound them with those truly great men, whose prominence in fame might be dangerous, because it would owe nothing to such a principle. Thus if you are a Minister or a friend of Ministers, or a flatterer, or even a *fearful* neighbour, and chance to have a brother who has beaten an enemy of inferior force, he is to receive the thanks of the country for that single circumstance, and all his other actions, before or after that circumstance, be they gross and wrong as they may, are generously said to have nothing to do with his *merits in that instance.* O scrupulous exaction of merit, truly Roman! O national pride, truly English!

But setting aside the folly of these measures and maxims, considered abstractedly, let us not be deceived by them, considered as a part of that active and unblushing confidence, which the Ministry seem to have laid down as a system to dash inquiry. For some days past, they have made it a point not to enter the House without a Vote of Thanks on some occasion or other, the very merits of which are not yet known. Thus they have a Vote of Thanks for Sir Arthur at Vimiera, though there has been no regular inquiry into the Portugal proceedings; then there is a Vote of Thanks for the Officers and Men at Corunna, though nobody knows what those Officers have been doing previously to that single action; and thirdly, and lastly, there is an Address of Thanks to the King for his Treaty with Spain, a treaty which those who are called upon to praise it have not yet read or even seen. What proceedings, what insults to the national intellect are these! The Ministry must think us stupid indeed, if we applaud them for having given us, by their delays and want of foresight, an opportunity of repulsing the enemy at our last footstep in Spain. I may shew great dexterity and valour in getting out of a ditch, but I much doubt whether any of the praise would be due to those who pushed me in and helped also to keep me there. If these Ministers were men of sound reason, they would discover, that the more admirable our officers and soldiers, the more contemptible are the measures and the minds, which have obstructed and degraded them.

As to their ability to answer replies, a few honest men might soon be convinced of it, not by making them talk about gallant Generals and honourable Gentlemen, but by asking them a few questions like the following:—

Can you or will you tell us, what is the real cause of that *influence* which commits the care of our national reputation to *men totally inexperienced and unfit for command?* Are you anxious to overthrow *corruption*, military and civil?

Are you willing to abolish *useless* places and pensions, and to oppose the unconstitutional *increase of the prerogative*, which "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished?" In short, are you for *a reform in the national representation*, and for the *restoration* of our Constitution, as it was given to us at what you yourselves call *the Glorious Revolution?*

Such should be the catechism of every guardian of the public credit and happiness. These are the facts to examine; these are the questions to ask; and those who can answer them, riddles as they are to puzzle and to make pale the pretenders to government, are the only magicians whose touch can at once restore the pulse of youth to our Constitution, and wither the mighty arm that is uplifted against us.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[The four following Bulletins were given in our last in a very incomplete manner, for Government only having received them from France, they were at first published by the Papers in its interest in a mutilated state. They are now given entire.]

FRANCE.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

(NO DATE.)

The English entered Spain on the 29th of October; during November and December they beheld the destruction of the army of Gallicia at Espinosa; of the army of Estramadura at Burgos; of that of Arragon and Valencia, at Tudela; of the army of Reserve at Somosierra; in fine, they beheld the fall of Madrid without making a single movement, and without any attempt to succour the Spanish armies, to whom, however, a division of the English troops would have proved of considerable assistance. In the beginning of December, information was received that the columns of the British army were retreating on Corunna, where they were to re-embark. By later accounts, it afterwards appeared that they had halted, and that on 16th of December they set out from Salamanca in order to take the field. As early as the 15th, the light cavalry had marched from Valladolid. The whole of the British army passed the Douro, and arrived on the 23d in presence of the Duke of Dalmatia at Saldanha.

As soon as the Emperor was apprized at Madrid of this unexpected determination on the part of the English, he marched in order to cut off the retreat, and pursue their rear. But notwithstanding the diligence exerted by the French troops, the passage of the Mountain of Guadarama, which was covered with snow, the incessant rain, and the overflowing of the torrents, delayed their march full two days.

On the 22d the Emperor left Madrid. His head-quarters were on the 23d at Villa-Castin, the 25th at Tordesillas, and on the 27th at Medino di Rio-Secco. On the 24th, at break of day, the enemy has begun to move, in order to outflank the left of the Duke of Dalmatia, but having been informed during the morning of the movement that took place at Madrid, they immediately began to retreat, leaving their Spanish adherents, whose passions they had inflamed, the remains of the Gallician army, that had conceived fresh hopes, some of their hospitals, and a part of their baggage, and a great number of stragglers. They committed great devastations, the inevitable result of forced marches of troops in retreat; they carried away with them mules, horses, and several other effects; they pillaged a great number of churches and convents. In the Abbey of Sahagun, which contained 60 Monks, and which had all along been respected by the French army, they committed every sort of depredation. Every where the Priests and the Monks were seen flying at their approach. This disorderly conduct exasperated the country against them, and their difference of lan-

guage, manners, and of religion, contributed not a little to that disposition of men's minds. They reproached the Spaniards with having no longer an army to unite with theirs, and with having deceived the English Government. The Spaniards returned for answer, that Spain had numerous armies, but that the English had allowed them to be destroyed, without having made any effort to assist them. During the 15 days that have just elapsed, they did not fire a single musket. The light cavalry only had given some blows with their swords. Gen. Duresnel, at the head of 400 light horse of the guard, fell in at the close of the evening with a column of English infantry on their march, sabred a number of soldiers, and carried disorder into the colums.

Gen. Lefebvre, Disnonettes, Colonel of the Chasseurs of the Guards, detached two days before, with three squadrons of his regiment, having taken a quantity of baggage, of women, and stragglers, and finding the bridge of Ezela cut down, imagined the town of Benevente was evacuated. Carried away by that impetuosity with which the French soldiers have been so often reproached, he swam across the river, in order to make for Benevente, where he fell in with the whole of the cavalry of the rear-guard of the English: a long contest here ensued, of 400 men against 2000. There was no resisting numbers.—Those brave fellows recrossed. The horse of Gen. Lefebvre was killed by a ball. He had himself received a wound from a pistol-shot, and being dismounted, was made prisoner. Ten of the Chasseurs, who had also been dismounted, were likewise taken, five were drowned, and 20 were wounded. This sharp affair must have convinced the English what they would have to dread from such men in general action; Gen. Lefebvre undoubtedly committed a fault, but it was the fault of a Frenchman; he ought to be blamed and rewarded at the same time. The number of prisoners taken from the enemy, up to the present moment, and who are chiefly composed of scattered individuals and stragglers, amounts to 300.

On the 28th the head-quarters of the Emperor were at Valderas; the head-quarters of the Duke of Dalmatia at Manilla, of the Duke of Elchingen at Villafora. On his departure from Madrid, the Emperor appointed King Joseph his Lieutenant-General, with the command of the garrison of the Capital, together with the corps of the Dukes of Dantzic and Belluno: the divisions of cavalry of Lasalle, Milhaud, and Latour Mauburg are left for the protection of the centre.

The weather is excedingly bad —To a piercing cold, heavy and continued rains have succeeded —We suffer, but the English must suffer still more.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

BENEVENTE, DEC. 31.—On the 30th, the cavalry commanded by the Duke of Istria, passed the Ezela. On the evening of the 30th, it traversed Benevente, and pursued the enemy as far as Puenta de la Vilana. On the same day the head-quarters were established at Benevente. The English were not satisfied with destroying an arch of the bridge of Ezela, but they also blew up the buttresses with mines, a damage wholly unprofitable, and which could be hurtful only to the country; the rear betook themselves to the most shocking plundering.—The soldiers, in the excess of their continual intemperance, gave reins to all the licentiousness of brutal inebriety. Every thing in their conduct bespoke rather an hostile army than one which came to the assistance of a friendly power. The contempt of the English for the Spaniards gave a sharper edge to the impression made by so many outrages. This experience will throw a salutary damp on those insurrections instigated by foreigners. One cannot help regretting that the English had not sent an army into Andalasia. The army that passed through Benevente ten days ago, triumphed already in hope, and already having their colours hung with trophies, nothing could equal the audacity and security they displayed. On their return, their countenance was sadly changed. They were harassed with fatigue, and seemed to be borne down with shame of retreating without a battle. In order to anticipate the just reproaches of the Spaniards, the English continued incessantly to repeat, that they had been promised to be joined by numerous forces; and the Spaniards repelled their calumnious assertions by arguments to which there was no answer.

Ten days ago, when the English were traversing the country, they well knew that the Spanish armies had been destroyed.—The Commissaries whom they employed to accompany the armies of the left, of the centre, and of the right, knew full well that it was not 50,000 men only, but 180,000 men that the Spaniards had put under arms; that these 180,000 men had fought, while, for six weeks, the English had remained unconcerned spectators of their struggles. These Commissaries could not but have made it known that the Spanish armies had ceased to exist. The English, therefore, could not be ignorant that the Spaniards were without armies. When, ten days ago, they again moved forward, intoxicated with the silly hope of deceiving the vigilance of the French General, they fell into the snare which the French General had laid for drawing them into the open country. They had before made some marches on their return to their ships.

You ought, observe the Spaniards, to have persisted in that prudent determination, or else you should have been in force enough to balance the destinies of the French. Above all, you ought not to have at first advanced with such confidence, only afterwards to fall back with so much precipitation. You should not have drawn the theatre of the war among us, and expose us to the ravages of the two armies. After having brought down upon our heads such accumulations of disasters, you ought not to throw the fault upon us. We have not been able to resist the French troops; nor do you seem more able to make head against them. Forbear, therefore, to accuse us, to outrage us—all our misfortunes we owe to you.

The English had reported throughout the country that they had defeated 5000 of the French cavalry on the banks of the Ezela, and that the field of battle was covered with their dead. The inhabitants of Benevente were much surprised upon visiting the field of battle, to have found there only three Englishmen and two French. That cortest of 400 men against 2000, does great honour to the French. During the whole of the 29th, the river continued to swell considerably, so that at the close of the evening it became impossible to ford it. It was in the middle of the river, and at the moment he was on the point of being drowned, that Gen. Lefebvre, being carried away by the current to the side occupied by the English, was made prisoner. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded in this affair of advanced posts, has been far greater than that of the French. The flight of the enemy was so precipitate, that they left at their hospital their sick and wounded, and were obliged to burn a fine magazine of tents and clothing. They killed all the horses that were over fatigued or wounded, and which might embarrass their retreat. It is scarcely here to be credited how that spectacle, so shocking to our manners, of hundreds of horses shot with pistols, is revolting to the Spaniards. Many persons look upon it as a sort of sacrifice,—some religious rite, which gives rise, in the minds of the Spaniards, to very strange pictures of the religion of England. The English are retreating in the utmost haste. All the Germans in their pay are deserting. Our army will, this evening, be at Astorga, near the borders of Gallicia.

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

BENEVENTE, JAN. 1.—The Duke of Dalmatia arrived on the 30th December at Mancilla, where was the left of the enemy, consisting of the Spaniards under Gen. Romana. General Franceschi overthrew them in a single charge, killed a great number, took two standards, and made prisoners a Colonel, two Lieut.-Colonels, 50 officers, and 1500 soldiers.

On the 31st the Duke of Dalmatia entered Leon, where he found 2000 sick. Romana has succeeded Blake in the command, after the battle of Espinosa. The remains of that army, which, while before Bilboa, consisted of 50,000 men, were reduced to almost 5000 at Mancilla. These wretches, without clothes, and oppressed with every misery, filled the hospitals.

The English are held in detestation by these troops whom they despise, and by the peaceable inhabitants whom they abuse, and whose substance they devour, in order to support their own army.

The mind of the people of the kingdom of Leon is much changed. They loudly cry for peace and their King; they curse the English and their fallacious insinuations. They reproach them with being the cause of the shedding of Spanish blood, in order to feed the English monopoly and perpetuate the war on the Continent. The perfidy of England and her motives are now obvious to the meanest and most illiterate Spanish peasant. They know what they suffer: and the authors of their sufferings are before their eyes.

Meantime the English retreat with the utmost haste, pursued by the Duke of Istria, with nine thousand cavalry. Among the magazines which they burnt at Benevente, were, independent of tents, 4000 blankets, and a great quantity of rum. We picked up upwards of 200 waggons of baggage and ammunition, left on the road from Benevente to Astorga. The shattered remains of Romana's army threw themselves into the latter town, and increased the confusion.

The events of the English Expedition to Spain must furnish materials for a fine opening Speech to the English Parliament. The English nation must be informed, that her army remained three months in a state of inaction, while it was in their power to assist the Spaniards; that its leaders, or *those whose orders they executed*, have been guilty of the extreme folly of making a movement forward after the Spanish armies had been destroyed; that, in a word, it entered upon the new year by running away, pursued by an enemy, whom it did not dare to fight, and by the curses of those whom it had stirred up to resistance, and whom it was its duty to support. Such enterprizes and such results can belong only to a country that has no government. Fox, or *even* Pitt, would not have been guilty of such blunders. To contend against France by land, who has 100,000 cavalry, 50,000 horses for all sorts of military equipment, and 800,000 infantry, were, on the part of England, carrying folly to the utmost extreme; it betrays indeed a greediness for disgrace; it is, in fine, *to administer the affairs of England just as the Cabinet of the Thuilleries could wish them to be administered.* It betrays no small ignorance of Spain, to have imagined that any importance could be attached to popular commotion, or to indulge the smallest hope that by kindling in that country the flames of sedition, such a conflagration could be attended with any decided result or any material duration. A few fanatical Priests are quite sufficient to compose and propagate libels, to carry a momentary disorder into the minds of men; but something else is required to cause a nation to rise to arms. At the time of the French Revolution, it required three years and the presence of the Convention to prepare the means of military success; and who that does not know to what hazards France was nevertheless exposed? France was however stirred up, supported by the unanimous resolution to re-assert rights of which she had been deprived in times of obscurity. In Spain, it was a few men who stirred up the people in order to preserve the exclusive possession of rights odious to the people. Those who fought for the Inquisition, for the Franciscans, and for feudal rights, might be animated by an ardent zeal for their personal interests, but could never infuse into a whole nation a firm resolve or a permanent opinion. In spite of the English, feudal rights, the Franciscans, and the Inquisition, have no longer any existence in Spain.

After the capture of Rossas, Gen. Gouvion Saint-Cyr shaped his march against Barcelona at the head of the 7th corps. He dispersed every thing that he found before that place, and formed a junction with Gen. Duhesme. That junction brought his army to 40,000 men.

The Dukes of Treviso and Abrantes have carried all the outworks of Saragossa. The General of Engineers, Lacoste, is preparing the means of getting possession of that city without any loss.

The King of Spain is gone to Aranjuez, in order to review the first corps commanded by the Duke of Belluno.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

ASTORGA, JAN. 2.—The Emperor arrived at Astorga on the 1st of January. The road from Benevente to Astorga is covered with dead horses belonging to the English, with travelling carriages, artillery, cassions, and warlike stores. There were found at Astorga magazines of sheets, blankets, and the tools and implements of pioneers.

As to Romana's army, it is reduced almost to nothing. The small number that remain are without coats, shoes, pay, food, and it is no longer to be considered any thing.

The Emperor has charged the Duke of Dalmatia with the glorious mission of pursuing the English to the place of their embarkation, and of driving them into the sea, at the point of the sword.

The English will learn what it is to make an inconsiderable movement in presence of the French army. The manner in which they have been driven from the kingdoms of Leon and Gallicia, and the destruction of a part of their army, will, no doubt, teach them to be more circumspect of their operations on the Continent.

All that remains of the Spanish insurgent troops has been without pay for several months back.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Jan. 23.

Lord ERSKINE gave notice of his intention, early in the Session, to present a Bill for more effectually preventing wanton Cruelty to Animals;—a practice the suppression of which was equally called for by public morals and the law of God.

THANKS TO SIR A. WELLESLEY.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL rose to move a vote of thanks to Sir A. Wellesley for the energy and ability displayed in the battle of Vimiera. The reason why he did not include Sir H. Burrard in the vote was, that though he nominally had the command, he did not actually assume it till the victory was obtained.

Lord MOIRA said, that Sir H. Burrard had the command of the army—he was present for a great part of the time in the hottest of the engagement, and had a duty to perform, of which he could not divest himself. The responsibility rested with him, and he controuled the opinion of Sir A. Wellesley respecting the advance to Torres Vedras. Sir H. Burrard must be considered, therefore, as acting the whole of the day, and ought not to be left out of the Motion of Thanks.

Lord GROSVENOR wished this question had not been brought forward till the Papers respecting the expedition had been laid on the table. His Lordship adverted to the doubtful and contradictory statements respecting the numbers of the enemy, and other circumstances, which had a material relation to this subject, as well as to the Convention and Armistice, of which he particularly condemned the Russian Article. But although he thought the best course would have been to have waited, he could not refuse his assent to the motion.

The motion of Thanks to Sir A. Wellesley was then carried unanimously.

Lord LIVERPOOL then proposed distinct motions of Thanks to the Generals, other Officers, and the Army; all of which were unanimously agreed to.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Earl of Clancarty took the oaths and seat.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

SIR J. MOORE, &c.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL rose to move a vote of Thanks to the Officers and Soldiers engaged in the battle of the 16th inst. at Corunna, when the enemy were so gloriously repulsed by a force greatly inferior in point of numbers. He anticipated, on this occasion, the unanimous concurrence of their Lordships.—His proposition was worded in similar terms to the vote passed on the occasion of the death of General Abercromby. He would confine himself entirely to the conduct of the army in resisting the attacks of the enemy on the 16th inst. The events which preceded, would be the subject of future discussion. The enemy had not only the advantage of a very superior force, but also that of being the assailants, an advantage which, in the opinion of all military men, was of the utmost importance. But if he

valour and discipline of our troops were enhanced by a victory under such circumstances, in how much more splendid a light must they appear, when it was considered that they obtained so decisive a success after a fatiguing and harassing march, accompanied with many privations. The unmolested embarkation of the whole of our force, with the sick and wounded, artillery, and baggage, afforded the most striking demonstration of the extent of our triumph. Whatever might be the final issue of the present struggle, the country had the consolation, that never was there a campaign in which, under the most opposite circumstances, the superiority of British courage, ardour, and discipline, was more conspicuously displayed. He could not but deplore the loss with which the victory had been purchased. He was personally acquainted with Sir J. Moore, and fully appreciated the worth of his private and professional character. While he lamented his fall, he looked at the same time for some consolation in the reflection that his death would not be altogether a loss to his country. It would be remembered that he died gloriously, after honourably devoting his whole life, with zeal, activity, and the highest professional abilities, to the support of her cause, there being scarcely any military operation of importance in the course of the present and last war, in which he had not a share. His example would serve to stimulate the efforts of his survivors and their successors to the latest posterity. It was almost unnecessary for him to have said so much on this topic, after the feeling and elegant tribute of praise which was paid to his memory by his able and gallant friend, Gen. Hope, who succeeded to the command in consequence of Sir D. Baird being wounded. His Lordship, after paying some compliments to the officers just mentioned, concluded with making the motion announced in the outset of his speech.

Lord MOIRA most cordially concurred in the motion just made, but it would be to sacrifice the duty which he owed to his country, to his fellow-soldiers, and to his own feelings, not to deplore that such trophies should have been achieved—so much precious blood shed—in vain.—The British army, and their able and gallant Commander, have done all that could have been required of them, and much more than could have been expected, in the trying situation in which they were placed by the ignorance and incapacity of Ministers. They had neglected the most inviting opportunity, which ever Fortune, in her prodigal bounty, placed within the reach of a sinking country, and sent an army into Spain, at a moment when there was not the smallest ray of success, and when all their efforts must have been worse than useless. If the utmost success that we had been able to obtain, was to accomplish the re-embarkation of our troops, what must be the impression left on the minds of the people of Spain? When he looked also to our conduct towards Sweden, he could not but ask, what country on the Continent could henceforth calculate upon our assistance?

Lord SIDMOUTH regretted that his Noble Friend (Lord Moira) had made use of the expression "sinking country," conceiving that from the recent specimens of British valour and discipline, under the most discouraging circumstances, the most cheering expectations might be entertained. Our resources were still undiminished, and with such an army and navy as we possessed, he conceived that, with wise and skilful management, we might even augment our present greatness and glory. He was, however, of opinion, that the events which had taken place in Spain demanded an inquiry; and he had little doubt that Ministers would themselves see the necessity of such a proceeding, for the purpose of satisfying the Public.

Lord ERSKINE thought that the observations that fell from Lord Moira were strictly in order. The more he admired the gallantry and perseverance of our soldiers, the more was it his duty to condemn the useless exposure of their lives. He was sorry to learn that between 8 and 9000 of them had fallen down in the retreat, exhausted by fatigue, and that of these a very great number had been butchered by their infamous murderers.

Lord GRENVILLE, in paying every encomium to the character of Sir J. Moore, and the conduct of the troops under his command, [illegible] censures on the Ministry for the plan of the [illegible] sent that Officer to execute. He vindicated Lord Moira in alluding to this Country as a sinking Country. The events which had taken place, and were daily occurring; the loss of two of our greatest Statesmen; the loss of our greatest Naval and Military Chieftains, and gross mismanagement of our affairs, presented the most gloomy prospect. He could see no hope of averting the threatened storm, but in a complete change of system. He conceived that an enquiry was indispensably necessary, with reference to the events which had passed in Spain.

Lord WESTMORELAND thought it singular that the Noble Lord, who now pressed so much for enquiry, should have thought no such step necessary with regard to the retreat through Holland, at the commencement of last war; the embarkation at the Helder; and the Convention at Buenos Ayres.

The motion was then put and agreed to; also a similar motion with regard to Admirals De Courcey and Hood; and a vote of Approbation of the services of the Soldiers and Seamen.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

ERFURTH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved that the Correspondence between his Majesty's Government, the Emperor of Russia, and the present Ruler of France, during the interview at Erfurth, be taken into consideration. His Lordship observed, that though the enemy's proposition was not couched in the usual diplomatic forms, it was the opinion of Ministers that such an answer should be returned as would convince Europe that they were willing to embrace every opportunity of concluding a safe and honourable peace. The Noble Earl then stated the cause of the rupture of the negociation,—that of his Majesty refusing to give up the cause of Spain,—and concluded with moving an Address to his Majesty, approving of such refusal as being equally wise, generous, and just.

Lord GRENVILLE was under the necessity of dissenting from the Address. He did not mean to say that Ministers could have obtained peace with France, but it was quite absurd to begin a negociation by a proposition to the enemy to give up the principal object he had in view,—the subjugation of Spain, particularly as Bonaparte well knew that in two months that country must be prostrate at his feet; and though he (Lord Grenville) foresaw and foretold it, yet still he must say, that Ministers would have done wrong not to have afforded the Spaniards every aid in their power. But they should have entered into the negociation, and in the discussion have stipulated for the independence of Spain, by proposing to sacrifice other more immediate British interests. The enemy might have refused this, but we should have enjoyed the benefit of such refusal. His Lordship also disapproved of the new treaty of alliance with Spain at this crisis.

Lord ELDON maintained that Ministers could not have pursued a line of conduct in regard to Spain more congenial to the true interests of both countries. He by no means agreed with the Noble Lord, that the struggle in Spain was at an end: he hoped that it would still be maintained with the utmost energy and perseverance.

Lord SIDMOUTH, though he approved of the Address, thought that Ministers should lay before Parliament every particular respecting the advance and retreat of the British army in Spain. His Lordship believed that the unnatural union of Russia with France was owing to our injudicious and unprincipled attack upon Denmark.

Lord MULGRAVE thanked God that the Noble Lord opposite (Grenville) had not a share in the counsels of Government, holding as he did such opinions with regard to Spain: such policy was equally narrow, selfish, and injurious to the interests of the country.

Lord AUCKLAND fully agreed with his Noble Friend (Grenville). The British had only entered Spain to be massacred, for there was not the most distant hope of success. His Lordship did not approve of the introduction of the name of Ferdinand VII. in the reply to Bonaparte. He was at the coronation of Charles IV. and from what he knew of him, he had not the smallest doubt that the abdication of that Monarch had been a forced one.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL hoped that those who disapproved of the conduct of Ministers in regard to Spain, would take an early opportunity of bringing the subject before the House.

Lord GRENVILLE said, that undoubtedly their conduct should be fully discussed, for they had occasioned the dreadful and unparalleled losses of the army in Spain by the grossest mismanagement. If Ministers did not lay before the House all the particulars respecting the fatal retreat of the British troops, he should make a motion expressly on the subject.

The Address was then agreed to.—Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 27.

Counsel were heard in the Appeals Pemberton v. Oakes, and Smith v. M'Neil.—Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Jan. 23.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER counted the House, and there appearing only 39 Members present, it was of course adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that in the formation of a new Committee, he wished to fulfil the object, but get rid of the inconveniences. The former Committee was allowed to have been too numerous. It was therefore his intention to propose a reduction from 25 to 15 Members, to be selected from those Gentlemen on that Committee whose political views were well ascertained. He then moved, that a Committee for the Controul of the Public Expenditure should be appointed, of 15 Members, among whom he named Mr. Bankes, Mr. Ellison, Lord H. Petty, and others.

Mr. BANKES, who had been Chairman of the former Committee, said, that if the Committee was constituted in the manner now proposed, nothing should induce him to attend its sittings, as it would only be an attempt to *delude the People*.

Mr. PETER MOORE coincided with the sentiments of the last Speaker. The former Committee had made three different Reports to the House, each containing matter sufficient to engross its attention; and what consequences had ensued? Did the Servants of the Crown, who recommended the appointment of that Committee, feel it their duty to build upon those Reports any matter of redress or of correction? The first Report referred to the Bank of England, where, in place of the sum of 60,000*l.* which that body was legally entitled to charge, a sum was granted of 260,000*l.* thus leaving such an exorbitant excess to be paid as a species of bribe to the Directors of that corporate body, out of the taxes wrung from the People. The second Report went to an exposition of the transactions in a public office, at the head of which was the Right Hon. T. Steele, who was a Member of the late Parliament.—That Report convicted that Gentleman of having possessed himself of the public money under false pretences; and yet, though the country has witnessed trials against other men charged as public defaulters, no endeavour has been made by his Majesty's Attorney-General to bring this man so charged, and, as the head of a public office, more egregiously criminal, to public justice. The third Report referred to the state of public offices, and though diminutions to a very considerable amount were pointed out, no one measure of actual benefit has accrued to the public from all their labours. It was idle to talk of economy until Government account for each year's expenditure in the year succeeding. That no distinct account of the appropriation of our expenditure had been kept for the last ten years, he would take a future opportunity of proving; and he saw on the bench opposite a *Right Honourable Gentleman*, whom he would feel it his duty hereafter to *put upon his trial before that House*. He had no objection to re-establish the Committee, provided the House evinced a disposition to build upon the Reports which it had already furnished, something that would at least convince the British People of the sincerity of Parliament in its promises of economy. Let the public feel that the object of the House of Commons in the present state of public affairs was to alleviate the burthens, as far as consistent with public duty, not to improve the private income of persons in office.—(*Hear! Hear!*)

Mr. SUMNER said, that the article of "Sinecure Places," after a debate of five days, was decided upon, and that decision was totally subverted at a time when many of the Members were absent.

Mr. DENIS BROWNE did not think a Committee ought to be swayed by *popular feeling*, or *that sort of thing*.—In the course of his attendance on the Committee, a certain treatise had been proposed which went to disjoint the state; he had felt it his duty to disapprove of that treatise.

Mr. N. CALVERT thought that there were Gentlemen on the late Committee who thought the *Sinecure Places the palladium of the Constitution*.

Mr. LONG contended, that much solid benefit had already resulted from the proceedings of the Finance Committee.—He denied that none of its recommendations had been attended to.

Mr. CREEVEY said, that he could not help thinking it strange that a Gentleman who had been so detected as Mr. Steele had been, should be left in the undisturbed possession of *his honour as a Privy Counsellor*, and in the enjoyment of a *Sinecure, yielding him one thousand seven hundred pounds per annum!!*

Lord MILTON would not take upon himself to say whether the people were filled with suspicions with respect to this Committee or not. He certainly was not one of those who expected wonders from that Committee. As to the influence of the Crown, if there were any persons on that Committee who thought the influence of the Crown the most valuable part of the Constitution, and that instead of its being checked and diminished, it ought to be cherished and increased, such persons were not fit Members for such a Committee, and their being Members of it was sufficient to awaken the distrust of the public.

Mr. ELLISON did not think that any set of men had ever entered on their duty with a more earnest desire to discharge it than the Members of that Committee. He contended, however, that in the course of their proceedings questions had been introduced not in his judgment cognizable, and foreign to the objects of their consideration. He had no doubt of the zeal and industry of the Chairman, but he did differ with him as to the purport of part of his voluminous Report, which, in his opinion, went too much to trench upon the Royal Prerogative.

Mr. BANKES said, that he could not sit in silence and hear that Report he had submitted to the Committee branded with the character of entrenching upon any one of the Royal Prerogatives. He denied it; such an opinion of that Report was *false* and unfounded.—(*Order; Order.*)

Mr. H. THORNTON entirely agreed with Mr. Bankes in his opinion of that Report.

Mr. SHARPE was willing to do justice to the labours of the last Committee, but observed, that there had been sins of omission as well as commission, and that if those were not filled up by the next Committee, he should call the attention of the House to do it at a future period.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished to say a word or two. One Hon. Gentleman opposite had spoken of some culprit, whom he meant to bring before the House as a defaulter; if the Hon. Gentleman meant him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) he could only say—[*here Mr. Moore said, "certainly not,"*]—he was glad to hear it; but if he had meant him, he could not have conferred a greater favour upon him than by proceeding to bring forth his charge with all possible dispatch. On the mode of constituting this Committee there were a variety of opinions. As to the idea of constituting the Committee as it formerly stood, if that could reconcile the Hon. Gentleman who had been the Chairman of the Committee again to accept the office, he should willingly fall in with it; but he had understood from that Hon. Gentleman, that he would be equally dissatisfied with the Committee as it formerly stood, as he was with the reduction now proposed. He hoped, when that Hon. Gentleman reconsidered the matter, he would be disposed again to accept the situation; in doing which, he was discharge his public duty more meritoriously than by declining the office.

The motion was then agreed to, and Mr. PERCEVAL moved, that Mr. Bankes be one of the Committee of Finance.

Mr. WILBERFORCE moved, that the farther proceedings on the subject be postponed till Monday.

Mr. PERCEVAL saw no good that could result from any adjournment. The House would be no better informed on the subject on Monday next than they were now.

The House then divided—for proceeding, 124—for the adjournment, 62.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

SIR J. MOORE, &c.

Lord CASTLEREAGH called the attention of the House to the lamented death of the gallant Sir John Moore. His Lordship lamented that the career of so great an officer should have been so prematurely terminated; and said, that in his dying moments Sir John had expressed a wish that his memory might be transmitted to posterity with honour to his character. The Noble Lord dwelt at considerable length on the high ability of the lamented General, whose exploits, he said, entitled his memory to the gratitude of his country. He should therefore propose, that a Monument should be erected in the Cathedral of St. Paul, in order to perpetuate the glorious deeds of that excellent and valourous General.—The question having been put,

Lord H. PETTY declared the motion to have his most warm support. He hoped that the sentiments expressed by the Noble Lord would be widely diffused, and they would impress the world with a lively sense of the valour, talents, and abilities of a British General. The country was bound in gratitude to revere the memory of Sir John Moore; than whom there never had been a more valiant and intrepid Officer. But it was not without feelings of the strongest indignation, that he had observed this day a part of the public Press of this country, *that venal part usually devoted to the service of the Noble Lord*, occupied in endeavouring to traduce the memory of that illustrious General, to undervalue his services, to wound his fame, and to tear the laurels from his brow, even in death—*(Hear! Hear! from all parts)*.—The directors of that Print no doubt imagined, that in this base and cowardly attack, they were consulting the wishes of the Noble Lord; they would now, however, see their mistake.—*(His Lordship alluded to an article which had appeared in The Morning Post, reflecting on the conduct of Sir J. Moore.)*

The question was put and carried; as were also the Thanks of the House to General Sir David Baird, the second in command; to Generals Hope, Fraser, and Bentinck, and Lord Paget; and to the Officers and Privates serving in the army under the command of Sir John Moore, in the battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January last. The motions were carried *nem. con.*—The Thanks of the House were also voted to Admirals De Courcey and Sir S. Hood, for the excellent disposition made by these Officers for transporting the British army to England.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then proceeded to bring forward his promised motion for a Vote of Thanks to Sir A. Wellesley, for his skill, bravery, and enterprize, in the battle of Vimiera, fought on the 21st of August last. The Noble Lord, in high terms, panegyrised the spirited conduct of the gallant General, which, he said, had far transcended all the great exploits he had before performed. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, that "the Thanks of the House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, for his skill and intrepidity in the battle of Vimiera, which had proved so glorious and honourable to the arms of Great Britain."

Lord FOLKSTONE expressed himself hostile to the motion, as no consequences, such as were expected, had resulted from the victory.

Mr. LAMBE thought that it was impossible for the House to decide, as the Court of Inquiry had not decided any one point. The battle would appear in history as a very singular affair, there being such a contrariety of opinions respecting it.

Mr. WHITBREAD highly esteemed the vigour and prowess of Sir A. Wellesley, but he thought it uncandid to vote the Thanks of the House to that Officer, when another was equally entitled to the same distinction. He meant Sir H. Burrard. He wished to know why that gallant Officer was to be passed over and neglected. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving as an amendment, that the name of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard be inserted in the motion of Thanks.

Mr. PERCEVAL stated, that it was impossible the amendment of the Hon. Gentleman could be admitted. He entertained as high a regard for the military character of General Burrard as the Hon. Gentleman could cherish. The fact, however, was, that Sir H. Burrard approved of the arrangements of Sir A. Wellesley, which had no connection with the Armistice and Convention of Cintra.

Mr. WHITBREAD withdrew his amendment.

The original Motion of Thanks was then carried. And when the SPEAKER asked if the motion was carried *nemine contradicente*, Lord FOLKSTONE said he dissented from it.

The Thanks were then ordered to be given to Generals Spencer, Ferguson, and the other General Officers engaged in the battles of the 17th and 21st. A motion, approving of the conduct of the Officers and Men on those days, was also agreed to.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Lord CASTLEREAGH rose to bring forward a measure for augmenting the disposeable force of the country. He should trouble the House but very shortly on the subject, because the measure he had to propose would in most respects be similar to what Parliament had adopted on former occasions. His object was to add to the strength of the country, for the attainment of which, in the present state of Europe, no exertion whatever should be spared. The mode in which he meant to carry this into effect was, that of Government availing itself of the willingness which Militiamen had shewn, at all times, to enter into the line; than which no mode was so effectual, so rapid, or so economical. This was the mode which he had proposed, and which was adopted in the year 1807, when no less than 27,000 well disciplined soldiers were received for general service. He did not intend that any Militia Regiment should be reduced below three-fifths of its establishment; or, in other words, no more than two-fifths of any Militia Regiment would be suffered to volunteer into the Line. And, in order to lessen as much as possible the pressure which the filling up of the Militia Regiments might cause the country, he should propose, that instead of restoring the Militia to its present amount of 36,000 men, it should only be raised to 24,000. It would be impossible ever to part with the power which Government possessed by means of a ballot; but it was intended, in the present instance, to depart from it, as far as the exigencies of the country would admit; and for that purpose, the Crown should have the power to leave it to the discretion of certain districts, to raise their quota of men within a limited time, in any way they chose. In order to lessen the burthen on the counties, it was intended that it should be laid upon the Public, by defraying a great part of the expences out of the public revenue; and if it would become necessary to have recourse to a ballot, the sum of ten guineas each should be allowed, to enable certain descriptions of persons, if drawn, to procure substitutes. Here then would be a great bounty on local exertion. The man entering the militia should have a lesser, and the volunteer from the militia into the line, a greater bounty. Having thus stated the outline of his plan, he wished that any discussion which should take place upon it might be put off to a further day, when Gentlemen would be in possession of the printed Bills. The Noble Lord then concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill, to enable a certain portion of the Militia to enlist voluntarily into the Regular Forces.

Sir THOMAS TURTON did not think Ministers entitled to have any further disposable force entrusted to them. What had become of the immense force already raised? and why could no more than 28,000 be sent in aid of the Spanish cause? This present measure was wholly unnecessary, and he would oppose the proposed Bill in every stage of it, because he considered it an unnecessary waste of the public money.

Lord MILTON opposed the introduction of this measure, which was no less than saying to the country, that the regular army was to be raised by conscriptions on its inhabitants. Was the Noble Lord to be raising disposable armies, after the disasters which our armies already suffered? Would he send an expedition again to Spain, to meet fresh misfortunes? Would he send another expedition to Sweden, to become another subject for derision? Before the House consented to his motion, it would first be necessary to make an inquiry into the conduct of Ministers. For what purpose were we about to raise another army? Instead of increasing our disposable force, he conceived our duty should be, to shut ourselves up for the sole purpose of self-defence.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that if Gentlemen on the other side thought the force was shamefully wasted, would they say that it ought to be despaired of. But he denied that the force had been wasted, much less shamefully wasted. He was fully prepared to meet any discussion that might be provoked by Gentlemen, who found fault with the conduct of the last campaign.

Mr. ELLIOTT looked upon this new measure as nothing less than a fraudulent system of taxation on the Public; as it was a repetition of the old hackneyed mode of raising soldiers for the line by ballot.

The House then divided on the question—Ayes 77, Noes 26.

The Bill was then brought in, read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

At four o'clock there being only 38 Members, including the Speaker, present, an adjournment till to-morrow took place.

Friday, Jan. 27.

Lord MORPETH wished to learn from the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) whether it was intended to make any provision for the relicts or relations of Officers killed in Spain.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that he had already stated, upon this subject, that it was not intended, excepting in very peculiar cases.

The SPEAKER then addressed Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, in his full uniform, and acquainted him that the House had unanimously voted him its Thanks, for the brilliant Victory obtained by his intrepidity and exertions over the French Army at Vimiera; a Victory of the most splendid kind, and which rendered the General's name distinguished amongst the brightest Heroes of the Age!!

Sir A. WELLESLEY made a suitable reply.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Mr. WARDLE hoped that in the present eventful crisis, justice would be done to a suffering people by the removal of abuses. In the motion he was about to make, he was actuated only by a love for his country and a desire to benefit it, for unless *corruption* was attacked, the country must fall. It was known that the Commander-in-Chief was empowered to apply the money arising from the Sale of Commissions for the benefit of the Half-pay Fund and the increase of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Officers. Now he could prove that Commissions had been sold and the money applied to very different purposes. His Royal Highness, in 1803, took a handsome house in Gloucester-place, in which a *Mrs. Clark* took up her residence, with a splendid equipage, &c. &c. He should have the necessity of frequently mentioning the name of this woman in the course of his explanation. The first case of misapplication of money arising from the sale of commissions was the following;—Captain Tonyn having been years without promotion, he got introduced to *Mrs. Clark* by Captain Huxley Sandon, and an agreement was entered into, that on obtaining a majority, he should pay her 500l. This money was to be lodged in the hands of a Mr. Donovan, an accoucheur, in Charles-street. This man had obtained a Lieutenancy in the 4th Garrison Battalion, though he had never joined his regiment; his *services* in London being wanted for other objects. The money was paid into *Mrs. Clark's* hands, and the Majority was obtained for Capt. Tonyn, by which means a large sum was lost to the Compassionate Fund. He could prove that this very 500l. was paid to Mr. Purkis, a jeweller, as part payment for a service of plate for *Mrs. Clark*, and that the remainder of the money was paid by the Duke of York himself; from which it clearly appeared, that this lady could grant commissions, and that his Royal Highness was a participator in such gains.—He should now state another case: An exchange between Lieut.-Colonel Rooke and Lieut.-Colonel Knight, was thought advisable, and an agreement was made that *Mrs. Clark* should receive 200l. on the exchange being gazetted. The lady informed the Commander-in-Chief that she could obtain 200l. without calling upon him for it, if the exchange was arranged, which accordingly, on the following Saturday, was gazetted. Colonels Brooke and Knight would prove these facts. These exchanges were by no means easy of attainment. Major M'Donnell, who was in a bad state of health, wished to exchange with Major Sinclair, as the West Indian climate agreed well with the latter Officer, and he was desirous of going on that service, instead of Major M'Donnell. But the Commander-in-Chief refused, and both these Gentlemen soon died: they had fallen victims to this refusal, rather than apply with a bribe to the *military patroness*, whose influence was so prevailing and unbounded.—The next case was that of Major Shaw: this Gentleman had not been a favourite of the Commander-in-Chief, but he obtained *Mrs. Clark's* interposition, and consented to pay her 1000l. He paid only 500l. of this bribe, and the lady, indignant at not receiving the whole, complained to the Commander-in-Chief, who immediately put Major Shaw upon half-pay.—Mr. WARDLE said, he had a letter from the Major stating these facts. Here was a proof that *Mrs. Clark's* influence extended to the army in general, that it operated to put any Officer on half-pay, and that the Commander-in-Chief was a direct party in her authority.—This was not all: Col. French, of the Horse Guards, in 1804, was appointed to raise levies, and was introduced to *Mrs. Clark* by Capt. Sanden. The lady was to have a certain sum out of the bounty to every recruit, and a portion of the patronage in the nomination of the Officers. As the levy went on, she actually received various sums through Col. French, Capt. Sanden, Mr. Cory, and a lawyer of the name of Cockayne.—The following were the rates of prices:—

	REGULATED PRICES.	*MRS. CLARK'S PRICES.*
A Majority	£2600	£900
A Captaincy	1500	700
A Lieutenantcy	550	400
An Ensigncy	400	200

But, said Mr. Wardle, the Commander-in-Chief was to be a direct partaker in this traffic, for a loan to him of 3000l. was to be furnished through Col. French, the writings for which were drawn by Mr. Grant, of Barnard's-Inn; but this loan was not procured for him, because Col. French's claims on Government were not satisfied. From all these facts, which could be proved by witnesses, it clearly appeared that *Mrs. Clark* exercised an influence in raising the military force of the country, in disposing of Commissions, and converting the purchase-money to her own private advantage.—Having now said enough of *Mrs. Clark*, he should mention another case of unjust patronage: Mr. Maling, an Ensign, and a Clerk also of Mr. Greenwood, the Army Agent, was employed by the Duke of York, in 1808, and before the end of the year was made a Captain in the Royal African Corps, *without ever seeing any service whatever*; thus being put over the heads of all the Subalterns in the Army, many of whom, from the long services and wounds, were entitled to promotion, as well from those services, as from their having lodged money in the regular hands for that purpose. It was for the House therefore to determine, whether the honour of the British Army and the feelings of British Officers were to be subjected to such a system. Mr. Wardle concluded by moving that a Committee be appointed to inquire into those transactions, before whom he would pledge himself to bring as evidence *Mrs. Clark* herself and the rest of the persons he had named. Before sitting down, he would also state, that there was an Office in Threadneedle-street, where preferments in the Church and State, as well as the Army, were sold under the patron-

age (as the persons there stated) of the Duke of Portland and the Lord Chancellor. "The persons who manage this Office," said Mr. Wardle, "stated in my presence, that they were the Agents of *Mrs. Carey*, the *present* favourite Mistress.

Mr. Wardle having moved accordingly, Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion.

The SECRETARY AT WAR would not oppose the motion. He was confident that his Royal Highness was grossly calumniated, and it was his particular wish that investigation should proceed.

Sir A. WELLESLEY was also convinced that his Royal Highness was libelled.

Mr. C. YORKE knew that the charges were groundless, and that they were the result of a *foul conspiracy to overturn the Constitution*. There appeared to him to be *treason* and *sedition* at work. The House must know that the Duke of York was grossly libelled, when they recollected the *eminent services* of the Commander in Chief,—it could not in fact be called an army when his Royal Highness took the command of it; but from the *great exertions* of his Royal Highness, it had become the first in the world!!!!

Sir F. BURDETT knew not where the Hon. Gentleman got his information, that a conspiracy was formed to overturn the Constitution. He ardently wished that the result of this inquiry would be to raise the character of the illustrious personage. It was for this object that he seconded the motion.

Mr. ADAM had acted for 20 years gratuitously for his Royal Highness, and had therefore a confidential knowledge of all his affairs. He did not believe that the charges could be proved.

Mr. WILBERFORCE thought the inquiry should take place, but not at the bar of the House. This was a question of vital importance to the country. He wished the House to consider of the indecorum of calling *certain persons* to their bar.

Mr. PERCIVAL had the authority of the Duke of York to say, that he wished not to shrink from an inquiry of the fullest and most public nature. The inquiry should take place before the House, though he was of opinion that the charges were groundless. The statement of the Hon. Mover that places in the Church and State were sold in the City demand inquiring into. It should not be forgotten, that many persons were made dupes by attending to advertisements of this nature. But nothing could be more unjust than to impute to his Royal Highness any knowledge of such transactions.

The motion for appointing a Committee being unanimously agreed to, Mr. Perceval moved that it be a Committee of the whole House.

Lord FOLKSTONE thought that the object would be better attained by a Select Committee.

Mr. CANNING observed that one result of this enquiry, supposing guilt to be proved, (which no man could suppose) would be, that a more solemn proceeding should be had recourse to. The enquiry into the conduct of the Duke of Marlborough was a public one, before the House. These charges having been once brought forward, they must be fully entered into. If there was any foundation in them, infamy must rest some where. The Hon. Gentleman, in bringing them forward was doing a great public service, as they now came before the Public in a tangible shape. He would say that against the Illustrious Personage, there was a system of calumny, and a brutality of insult, greater than ever disgraced the press of any country. There was in the mode of attack against him for the last six months, a baseness and a cowardliness, which he could not describe. As an attack against the highest rank, it was as cowardly as an attack against a woman. Happy, therefore, he was to find that the hour of justice and retribution was now come. He concurred entirely in the motion, with this reservation, that the first part of the enquiry should be directed to those individuals first named by the Hon. Mover.

Mr. WHITBREAD entirely concurred in the motion. Every Gentleman must lament the attacks made against the Duke of York. But if all those libels were published, and all this brutality of insult practised against his Royal Highness, why did not the Law Officers of the Crown do their duty by commencing prosecutions? He did not believe that these Gentlemen were backward in the performance of such duties. As to the Hon. Gentleman who brought forward this motion, he only stated facts which it was his duty to lay before the House. And he must repel the assertion, that if the accusation was not made good, infamy must fall on the accuser. This he thought it necessary to state, in justice to the purity of his Hon. Friend's motion. The Duke of York ought to thank his Friend, as this was the only way in which his Royal Highness could stand acquitted with the Public, as he trusted would be the case.

Lord CASTLEREAGH censured the proceedings of the Noble Lord (Folkstone), as calculated to subject the investigation to a cavil with the public, such as it must be, if the inquiry was made in secret. No mode was fit to be adopted but that of a public investigation; and it was better for Parliament to submit to great inconvenience, than not have due justice done to the public and the illustrious individual in question. Every inquiry hitherto made into the conduct of the Duke of York had only tended to raise his character still higher than it stood before! Was there any man who read the newspapers, who could not see that there was a systematic effort made by many persons to overturn the monarchial part of our Constitution! An Hon. Gentleman asked what were the Crown Lawyers about? The answer was, that prosecutions had been actually commenced. But the Duke of York and the Crown Lawyers would have nothing else to do than prosecute, were they to notice every libel that issued from the press. There were besides numberless libellers, who calumniated in so artful a manner, that it would sometimes be difficult to proceed against them. And another libeller, after making his complaint of an injury to the public, thought proper to evade the laws, by withdrawing himself to America. And it was impossible to prosecute the multitude of libellers, who, under the mask of public discussion, were seeking to vilify the character of the Duke of York, and the Royal Family.

The motion was then agreed to, and it was ordered that the House do on Wednesday resolve into a Committee.

Mr. WARDLE said, he was not now prepared with a list of the witnesses, but he would lay it before the House on Tuesday.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Mr. PONSONBY wished to know when a return of the losses sustained by our army in Spain would be laid before the House.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, there was a difficulty in obtaining that information; and he could not tell when it would be in his power to lay it before the House.

General STEWART rose, he said, to correct a mis-statement that had been made in another place, where it was asserted that our losses in Spain amounted to between 9 and 10,000 men. In contradiction to this, he had every reason to know, that the whole loss, from the time of landing our army to its departure, including the killed and wounded at the battle of Corunna, did not exceed half that number.

Adjourned to Tuesday.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing Street, Jan. 24, 1809.

The Hon. Captain Hope arrived late last night with a dispatch from Lieut.-General Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

His Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, at Sea, Jan. 18.

MY LORD—By the much lamented death of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, who fell in action with the enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my duty to acquaint your Lordship that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the inclosed report of Lieut.-General Hope, who succeeded to the

command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions, in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack. The Hon. Capt. Gordon, my Aide-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information which may be required. I have the honour to be be, &c. D. BAIRD, Lieut.-Gen.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His Majesty's Ship Audacious, off Corunna, Jan. 18.

SIR—In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrencies of the action which took place in front of Corunna on the 16th instant. It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position which on the morning of the 15th he had taken in our immediate front. This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division which occupied the right of our position. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the Commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck. The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest. I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well timed movement which was made by Major-General Paget with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack, defeated his intention. The Major-General having pushed forward the 95th (rifle corps) and 1st battalion 52d regiments, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieut.-General Fraser's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter. They were however more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-General Leigh, forming the right of the division under my orders.—Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our piquets, which however in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, under Lieut-Colonel Nicholls; before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations. Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his numbers, and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late Commander of the Forces to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The piquets remained at their posts until five in the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitted exertions of Captains the Honourable H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Ranier, Serret, Hawkins, Digb, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Rear-Admiral de Courcey, were entrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army was embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the exception of the brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day-light. The brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-General Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town. The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon. Major-General Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish Governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning. Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than, owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies round us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British Corps from the Duero, afforded the best hope that the South of Spain might be saved, but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources for the destruction of the only regular force in the North of Spain. You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued. These circumstances produced the ne-

cessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had dimished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna, for a time, had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major-Generals Lord Wm. Bentinck, and Manningham and Leigh; and the brigade of Guards under Major-Gen. Warde.

To these Officers and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-Gen. Hill and Colonel Catlin Craufurd, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of Guards, and the 26th regiment. From Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Quarter-Master-General, and the Officers of the General Staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier-Gen. Clinton, Adjutant-General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-Gen. Slade during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked. The greatest part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate, I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded, from 7 to 800; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieut.-Col. Napier, 92d regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed; Lieut.-Col. Winch, 4th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 26th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Fane, 59th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Griffith, Guards, Majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment, wounded. To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and the country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served. It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut.-Gen.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. Baird, &c.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Amiralty-Office, Jan. 24.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Rear-Admiral of the White, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board his Majesty's ship the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant.

SIR, *January 17.*

Having it in design to detach the Cossack to England as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of the troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war, as per margin,* and transports, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir S. Hood and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo on the 14th and 15th inst. the Alfred and Hindostan, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of 3500 men, that had taken that route under the Generals Alten and Crauford.

In the vicinity of Corunna the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the general embarkation of the infantry; and, mean time, the enemy prepared for attack. At three, P. M. an action commenced; the enemy which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town. The enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British, though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir J. Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died at night; that Sir D. Baird lost an arm; that several officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports.

The weather is now tempestuous, and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear-guard are embarked, consisting perhaps at the present moment of 2600 men. The enemy having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the beach, have forced a majority of the transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to a sandy beach near the light-house, and it is hoped that the greater part, if not all, will be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

Jan. 18.—The embarkation of the troops having occupied the greater part of last night, it has not been in my power to detach the Cossack before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that, in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of Commissioner Bowen, the Captains, and other officers of the Navy, the Agents, as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food, and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England. The great body of the transports having lost their anchors ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive, in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports, through mismanagement, ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged. I cannot conclude this hasty statement without expressing my great obligations to Rear-Admiral Sir S. Hood, whose eye was every where, and whose exertions were unremitted. I have the honour to be, &c.

M. DE COURCY.

Hazy weather rendering the Cossack obscure, I detach the Gleaner with this dispatch.

* Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Partington, Manchester, money-scrivener.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Greenwell, South Shields, butcher, Feb. 3, 14, March 7, at ten, at the Golden Lion, South Shields. Attorney, Mr. Bambridge, South Shields.

J. Tucker and R. Rothwell, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, to surrender Jan. 30, 31, March 7, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Redhead and Brothers, Manchester.

J. Winnard, Ormskirk, brewer, Feb. 9, at six, 10, March 7, at eleven, at the Talbot, Ormskirk. Attornies, Messrs. Wright and Palmer, Ormskirk.

T. Machall, Criggleston, Yorkshire, butcher, Feb. 22, 23, March 7, at eleven, at the Woolpack Inn, Wakefield. Attorney, Mr. Brook, Wakefield.

J. Gillam, Cambridge, merchant, Jan. 27, 31, March 7, at the Black Bull, Cambridge. Attornies, Messrs. Gee, Cambridge.

J. Brown, Little East Cheap, cheesemonger, Jan. 30, Feb. 7, March 7, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Gregory, Clement's-Inn.

W. Heckford, London-street, Ratcliff-cross, victualler, Jan. 26, Feb. 4, March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Lingard, Lower Chapman-road, New-road.

J. Hunter, Whitehaven, mercer, Feb. 7, 8, March 7, at eleven, at the Globe, Whitehaven. Attorney, Mr. Adamson, Whitehaven.

D. Davies, Carmarthen, ironmonger, Feb. 6, 7, March 7, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Morgan and Livett, Bristol.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette recounts the capture of a French national schooner of 3 guns and 63 men, by Lieut. Daly, of his Majesty's ship Polyphemus; and of Le Vengeur French privateer, of 16 guns and 48 men, by Capt. Newcombe, of the Beagle.—Also of the French town and port of Samana, in St. Domingo, with five small French vessels containing 10 guns and 219 men, by Capt. Dashwood, of his Majesty's ship Franchise, and six others under him. They entered the harbour and took possession without resistance. Samana was the last refuge for the host of privateers which have long infested the various passages to the windward of St. Domingo.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Morton, Manchester, drysalter, to surrender Feb. 10, 12, March 11, at two, at the New Exchange Buildings, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Johnsen and Bailey, Manchester.

J. Davenport and J. Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants, Jan. 31, Feb. 11, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row

T. Davenport, Derby, linen-draper, Jan. 31, Feb. 11, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Warrand, Budge-row, London.

S. Stanley, Derby, grocer, Jan. 31, Feb. 11, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Warrand, Budge-row, London.

S. Miall, Star Brew-house, Wapping, brewer, Feb. 4, 11, March 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Jane Jones, Dolyddbyrion, Carnarvon, tanner, Feb. 10, 11, March 11, at ten, at the Sportsman Inn, Carnarvon. Attorney, Mr. Williams, Carnarvon.

J. Symonds, Ramsdons Oxfordshire, horse-dealer, Feb. 7, 14, March 11, at eleven, at the Old Angel Inn, Woodstock. Attorney, Mr. Attwood, Eusham, Oxfordshire.

R. Gorton, Pendleton, Lancashire, cotton-sizer, to surrender Feb. 27, 28, March 11, at three, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Edge, Manchester.

G. Baumer, Cambridge-heath, Middlesex, stockbroker, Jan. 31, Feb. 11, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Aspinal, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

G. Children, Dover, sadler, Feb. 7, 11, March 11, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Shipdom, Dover.

R. Clay, Hackney, Middlesex, merchant, Jan. 31, Feb. 11, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row.

W. Aspland, Kensington, Middlesex, cheesemonger, Feb. 2, at eleven, 11, at twelve, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Knight, Kensington.

J. H. Wilkinson, Bond-court, Walbrook, factor, Feb. 4, 14, March 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Brown, Pudding-lane.

G. A. Riddlestorffer, Whitechapel, haberdasher, Jan. 30, at ten, Feb. 14, at twelve, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

W. Watts, Bristol, hosier, Jan. 30, Feb. 14, March 11, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attorney, Mr. Bigg, Bristol.

E. Edmonds, Monument-yard, wine-merchant, Feb. 4, 14, at twelve, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sarel, Surrey-street, Strand.

R. Grater, Stoke-Damarell, Devon, scrivener, Feb. 14, 15, March 11, at eleven, at the Three Tuns, Tiverton. Attorney, Mr. Horley, Gaddon, Devon.

Z. Skyring, Bucklersbury, carpenter, Jan. 31, Feb. 11, March 11, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bond, East India-chambers, Leadenhall-street.

J. Carter, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, Jan. 31, Feb. 11, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

T. Hoare and W. Allen, Waltham-lane, Cheshunt, Hertford, calico-printers, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bond, East India-chambers.

T. Hickson, Liecester-square, boot-maker, Feb. 4, 18, March 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Jones and Roche, Covent-garden Church-yard.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Consols.....67 1/2 | Omnium.....1 pre.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The THEATRICAL EXAMINER, the ANSWER to SCARECROW, and the Letter on Mr. SCRIVEN's Communication, are unavoidably postponed till next Sunday, when the Editor will insert the letter of his old literary correspondent, PHILO-DRAMATICUS, whom he is happy to see again, *in literâ et in spiritu*, and with whom he most cordially shakes imaginary hands.

A few complete Sets of the *EXAMINER* of last year, put into boards, may now be had at the Office, price two guineas the volume.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

THE *Gazette Extraordinary* of Tuesday has awakened two distinct feelings throughout the nation,—admiration of the brave repulsers of the enemy, and abhorrence of the measures which reduced them to the last desperate extremity. The circumstances of the battle of Corunna are detailed with much unaffected clearness by General HOPE, who succeeded to the command in consequence of Sir DAVID BAIRD's loss of an arm, and the death of Sir JOHN MOORE. The French had gained a very strong position, commanding our very front, as early as the morning of the 15th, and having received reinforcements the next morning, they commenced the attack with their usual ardour on the right of our position. The attack was met directly by Sir JOHN MOORE and his second in command, and the enemy was not only repulsed, but really forced to retire. The first ray of victory was obscured however with precious blood. Sir DAVID BAIRD lost an arm, and Sir JOHN MOORE himself fell by a shot in the breast. The enemy again attempted to force the right of our position,

but was again repulsed by Lord Paget, who having pushed forward with the 95th (rifle) regiment, and the 1st battalion of the 52d, turned this second repulse into another offensive movement by driving the French before him, an exploit that threatened the enemy's left so much as to induce them to make no farther attempts on our right. They then shifted their attack to the centre, but were repulsed a third time; and though they succeeded so far on the left as to obtain possession of the village on the high road to Madrid, yet they were for the fourth time driven back and defeated by some companies of the 2d battalion of the 14th, under Lieut. Col. Nicholls; so that before five in the evening we had gained ground on all sides, and at six the enemy ceased his endeavours.—General Hope however did not think proper to follow up the victory, because the Commander of the forces had previously determined on immediate embarkation; and he appears to have been perfectly justified in obeying this determination, not only with regard to his duty, but in consideration of the strength, resources, and numbers of the enemy. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, and by the morning of the 18th, the whole of them, that is, the whole remains of this fatiguing and futile expedition, were embarked on board the ships. The enemy, who if their reported superiority of three to one be true, seem to have been guilty of very contemptible oversight or incapacity in suffering so inferior a force to leave the shore so easily, had recourse on the night of the 16th to a new mode of attack, and having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the beach, according to Admiral De Courcy's dispatch, forced "a majority of the transports to cut or slip." The weather also was tempestuous, and on the night of the 18th, in consequence of the want of most of the transports, which ran out to sea without the troops, while several others "through mismanagement" ran on shore, some thousands of men were obliged to embark on board the ships of war. These ships have since arrived in the course of the past week with most of the transports, though one or two of the latter have gone to wreck and lost nearly the whole of their crews. Of the troops under Gen. Craufurd, concerning whom so many apprehensions have been entertained, Capt. Rainey of the 82d says, that he saw them safely embarked at Vigo, when he touched there in his passage from Lisbon. Of the killed and wounded nothing is yet known. Gen. Stewart, brother of Lord Castlereagh, took upon himself to state to the House on Friday night, that the whole loss of the forces, from their entrance into Spain to their embarkation, did not amount to 5000 men; but it is needless to say, that nothing can be ascertained on the subject, till the regular returns are made by the several regiments. When the Hon. General made his statement, the Ministers set up a cry of *Hear! Hear!*—We do hear indeed, and our ears tingle for shame that such men can laugh and jest and even boast upon such subjects. The least that they can do for the country is to publish those documents from Sir John Moore, from which they have hitherto given but partial extracts, and the rest of which they now threaten to conceal. They owe this to every soldier and officer concerned, and particularly to Sir John Moore, whose stay at Salamanca still remains to be traced to its first cause, and whose name, gloriously dyed as it is in his heart's blood, ought not to be implicated in the faults of bad rulers. The Ministers, in one respect, deserve our pity, for they are like Regulus in his cask of torture;—every point upon which they turn is a deadly one. But the noble and unfortunate Moore,—he is the man who deserves pity; a man, who with an excellent reputation, a strict love of discipline, and an ardent love of glory, has been made the sport of two wretched expeditions, in which he must have passed his time under feelings the most painful to a man of enterprise, in one of which he lost all his hours, and in the other his life. O most abused of soldiers! O most wretched of means, measures, and Ministers!

Corunna is reported to have been seen in flames after the departure of the English: and such, very probably, was the reward of the poor inhabitants, who after assisting the troops that had come to their country only to leave it, were most likely burnt and butchered by their barbarous, and in this instance, their cowardly invaders.—Sixty thousand men, it is now said, are to be sent directly to Cadiz. The spirit that prompts this measure may be a very good one; but it is scarcely necessary to say, that it is useless at this minute. What a real assistance might these sixty thousand men, joined with our "poor vanquished victors" have been to the Spaniards two months ago. Spain, to all appearances, is irrecoverably gone; and if Spain is gone, Portugal will go too. Remember that.

Signor Hidalgo Don Pedro Cevallos, the servant of three masters, is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to this nation. Ah! Ha!—If ever there was a politician, who understood what Lord Bacon calls crooked or left-handed wisdom, that is to say, cunning, it is this triple-serving man. Through all changes he has taken care to be safe; and he certainly has not ill chosen his city of refuge in his last extremity.

The corruptions of the military system, thank God, are at length before the House of Commons, and whatever may be the result of their examination in that House, they will at least be exposed to the public eye, and be known, I trust, in every house throughout the kingdom. Mr. Wardle has carried it with unanimous consent, "that the conduct of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in the appointment of Commissions and filling up of Vacancies in the Army, be referred to a Committee;" and he has pledged his word, like an independent and honest man, to persevere to the end, for the sole purpose of reform, in this most important inquiry. These are the motions and the motives that are worthy a British representative, and not the boys-play of tricking people out of their seats or pushing one another off a bench;—these are the motions that gives us a chance of better conventions and better campaigns, and not the contemptible jars of two sets of men, who, like idle Lancastrian bumpkins, pass their best hours in kicking each others' shins, to the great disgust of all those who witness their stupidity, their malice, and their waste of time and money. For the present, it is an Editor's business to leave the Duke of York, his monies, and his mistresses, to the care of Mr. Wardle; they will be the subject of inquiry and discussion next Wednesday, and I shall have a better opportunity, in reviewing that discussion, of paying my respects to His Royal Highness at it's close.—But in the mean time, let the public be aware of the misconstructions and misrepresentations that have been, and will be, thrown in the way of men, whose great object is to *restore the Constitution*. The public discussion

of the Cintra Convention is said to have given unpardonable offence in one quarter, and the discussion of the Duke of York's conduct has given most deadly offence, no doubt, in another. From both quarters therefore clouds and tempests are gathering upon us, the air we breathe is said to be too free, the atmosphere is too pure for us, our voice is heard too loudly in it,—a counter-cry is raised against what are called *Jacobinism* and *Licentiousness of the Press*, and let us never forget that these charges have a most fatal tendency towards the restriction and *suspension* of the dearest rights of the British nation. With whatever apparent chearfulness Mr. Wardle's motion might have been met by the present rulers, it evidently galled them most terribly, and by a sympathy which is or ought to be unaccountable, absolutely seemed to feel it as if directed against their own principles. They say, that they are "glad," and "happy," and "rejoiced," and I know not how enraptured, to find that the question of military corruption is at length brought forward "in a tangible shape:" but if they are so transported with the bare thought of inquiring into corruption or vindicating the reputation of "illustrious individuals," how is it that *they have never made a single attempt on their own parts to bring forward such inquiries, and set such characters beyond a doubt?* They are, of all men, most able to set examination on foot, and why do they not? They bask in the court rays, they know all that those rays help to fertilize or to wither, to rear or to rot, they can give us the full sunshine of inquiry, and what can they mean by thus felicitating the country upon the first wink of a light, which under pretence of puffing into elucidation, they seem anxious to put out? What induced the Ministers on the present occasion to betray these inconsistencies, and this want of temper? What induced Mr. Canning to be guilty of that strange peevishness, with which he said, Mr. Wardle must be aware that in the event of the Inquiry, "*infamy* must attach somewhere, either upon the accused or the *accuser*;" a doctrine which Mr. Whitbread with his usual force reprobated as unconstitutional both in spirit and usage? I was going to ask, what induced Mr. Canning to forget his jokes, but I had forgotten at the moment that this most facetious of failing Ministers, who when he tumbles always tries to defeat the laugh of the bye-standers by laughing himself, had taxed the lovers of Constitutional Reform with Jacobinism, and talked of a settled conspiracy against the House of Brunswick! Jacobinism in these times! Jacobinism confounded with the love of the *pure* British Constitution! O most impotent and *impolitic* outcry! A conspiracy against the Government! against the House of Brunswick! The lovers of reform, who are anxious to bring back that very Constitution which gave the House of Brunswick an English throne, called conspirators against that House! I know not what sort of a compliment it is to that House, to confound the lovers of reform with its worst enemies, or even to confound an attack on the Duke of York with an attack on the whole of that royal House, as though his character was the character of the whole family; but if this ridiculous charge be true, if there has been this Jacobinical and Anti-monarchical conspiracy, if the animadverters on the Duke of York had no other end whatever in view, and if the Ministers have known it so long and so well, "Why," says Mr. Whitbread very naturally, "was this brutality of insult suffered so long! Were the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals asleep, and the other Law Officers of the Crown asleep? Those gentlemen must have full credit, that the negligence was unintentional." But setting aside this monstrous excrescence, would Mr. Canning really wish us to have such an opinion of his charity or his habits of thinking, as to imagine that he absolutely conceives no man could step forward to enquire into the Duke's actions without an unworthy motive? Has he no idea, even though he is a courtier, that such things are existing as love of truth and love of reform? Why, what opinions must these men have of their countrymen! I mention nothing of *private* characters, in the question between the Duke and his accusers, though I trust and sincerely believe, and my bosom glows when I say it, that this consideration will have it's effect before the Judges of the Proprietors of this Paper. Let me ask the Duke of York's Parliamentary friends whether, on the eve of the approaching Trials in his Royal Highness's behalf, it is proper, just, or even decent, to take it as granted, that every tittle of the accusation against him is false, that the motives of his accusers and examiners are false and fatal to the state, and that every body who has taken up the subject of military corruption, is an "odious," "base," "profligate," "cowardly," "atrocious," and "diabolical traitor?" Is this just, is it decent, is it worthy men calling themselves the Representatives of the British People and the Guardians of their Laws and Rights? I put this simple question, not to Lord Castlereagh, but to Mr. Canning, of whose heart I have always been willing to think well.

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Ferrol and the Spanish fleet there are said to be in the possession of the French.

PARTICULARS OF THE LIFE AND LAST MOMENTS OF

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR J. MOORE, &c.

Sir J. Moore was born at Glasgow, and was the son of Dr. Moore, then a physician in that city; but afterwards known to the world by numerous works of literature, which rank him as an elegant and pleasing writer. Dr. Moore travelled with the late Duke of Hamilton on the Continent; and on this occasion he was accompanied by his son, afterwards Sir J. Moore, who had thus an excellent opportunity of finishing his education, and acquiring a facility in the modern languages. Gen. Moore entered the service early in life. In 1801 he was appointed Colonel of the 52d regiment, and rose to the rank of Major-General in 1802. Corsica was the first scene in which he had an apportunity of shewing his military talents; and here on many occasions he displayed his personal bravery and good conduct. He was next sent out to the West Indies, in 1795, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, where, by his distinguished conduct, he acquired the full confidence of that great General, who selected Sir J. Moore to accompany him in his expedition to Holland, in 1799, where he was slightly wounded. In the expedition to Egypt, however, he had a more ample field for establishing his character as an excellent Officer. On that occasion he commanded at the disembarkation of the forces, and his conduct was a masterpiece of Generalship, of which even Bonaparte himself is said to have declared that it was worthy of the ablest General. At the battle of Alexandria Gen. Moore was wounded when leading on the reserve with his usual gallantry; and on his return, his Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and the Order of the

Bath. Sir J. Moore was in active service during almost the whole of the present war. He commanded at Shorncliffe, in Kent, and afterwards succeeded Gen. Fox in the command of the troops at Sicily. The expedition to Sweden, in which he commanded, had not that satisfactory result which was to be wished; but this proceeded from no misconduct whatever on his part. The transactions of the army in Spain are too recent to call for any recapitulation; we know that he fell most gloriously at the post of danger, animating his troops to those exertions, by which a complete repulse of the enemy, and the safe embarkation of our army were secured. He had put himself at the head of the 42d regiment, in order to support the right of the army, and had just finished a short address to his soldiers, when he was mortally wounded by a spent cannon-ball.—From all that we have heard of the character of Sir J. Moore, he seems to have been a man exclusively devoted to the military profession. He was a complete soldier, and a strict disciplinarian; so that the 52d regiment, of which he was Colonel, was generally looked up to as a model in point of discipline and manœuvres. He was in his 47th year, and was unmarried: his mother resides at Cobham, in Surrey. One of his brothers, Captain Graham Moore, was Commodore of the fleet which convoyed the Royal Family of Portugal to the Brazils; he has several other brothers, who are all respectable professional men. The following particulars of his last moments are given to the public on the authority of his most confidential attendants and friends:—

"I met the General on the evening of the 16th instant, as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with rushes.—He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, 'Do not leave me.'—He spoke to the Surgeons as their examining his wound, but was in such pain, he could say but little. After some time, he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and at intervals, expressed himself as follows:—The first question he asked was—'Are the French beaten?' which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew as the entered the room. On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—'I hope the people of England will be satisfied. I hope my country will do me justice. You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother'—(here his voice failed him)—'Hope—Hope—I have much to say, but cannot get it out.—Is Colonel Graham, and are all my Aides-de-Camp, well?—I have made my will, and have remembered all my servants. Colborne has my will, and all my papers.'

"Major Colborne (his principal Aide-de-Camp), then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—'Remember, you go to ———, and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend Major Colborne—he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it.' He then again asked Major Colborne if the French were beaten: and on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said, 'it was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know he had beat the French.'

'Is General Paget in the room?'—On my telling him he was not, he said, 'Remember me to him.'

'I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying;—I am in great pain.'

"He then thanked the Doctors for their attention.

"Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy if all his Aides-de-Camp were well. He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

"He said to me, while the Surgeons were examining his wound—'You know I have always wished to die this way.' As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

BOYDELL v. DRUMMOND.

The Plaintiff, who was nonsuited in his late suit on the Statute of Limitations, moved for and had a new trial granted.

We are glad a trial is granted, as the case, we hope, will then be decided, not by taking any mean advantage of the letter of the law, but simply on the question, *whether Alderman Boydell fulfilled his engagement by presenting his subscribers such prints as his Prospectus promised?*

INUNDATION PRODUCED BY THE THAW.—In Dorset-street, Portman-square, the common-sewer has blown up and left a dreadful chasm; and the houses in the neighbourhood are all under water. In the neighbourhood of Kennington and Vauxhall, a torrent of water has arisen, which, in its progress, has carried away furniture, trunks of trees, cattle, &c. and has destroyed a great number of bridges—the Clapham-road is rendered quite impassable; several houses were completely insulated by the water, and the inhabitants unable to obtain provisions, or to get out of their houses.—A letter from Deptford, written on Wednesday, says:—"The effects of the rapidity of the thaw, which came on yesterday, will be severely felt by many of the inhabitants of Lea, Lewisham, and Deptford. The snow had fallen in an immense quantity on the hills and country round the two former places, which, on thawing, ran off into the Ravenborn River at Lewisham, which early this morning overflowed its banks, inundating all the fields between that place and Deptford. From the water-works at the top of Mill-lane to the tide-mills in Church-street, it rushed in torrents, in many parts up to the chamber windows; chairs, tables, and furniture of various descriptions, were washed away, and carried through the Creek into the Thames. The body of a man was also observed, carried forward with the torrent. It rushed in an awful manner from the fields on the right of Deptford-bridge, and, about nine o'clock this morning became higher than the arch of the bridge, in consequence of which it broke down the parapet, and about four yards of the bridge gave way, the water still rushing with great fury, in a manner to threaten its total destruction, it ran into the river, gradually subsiding; and about one o'clock, passengers were able to pass from the Broadway, over to Greenwich, which had been obstructed for four hours. The water, however, still continues to rush over the fields, from the hills and passes, under the bridge, with greater velocity than the fall occasioned by the water-works at London-bridge. It will be impossible to ascertain the damage done, until free access can be obtained to Lewisham, which, as yet, is totally impracticable, the water in Mill-lane being still as high as the window sills of the ground floor. It is reported a woman and two children are drowned at Lewisham; all the gardens, out-houses, &c. within reach of the torrent, are entirely destroyed."—In Lambeth all the lower apartments of some hundreds of houses are three and four feet under water; and throughout the metropolis, and its neighbourhood, few houses have escaped a drenching from top to bottom, excepting those from the roofs of which the inhabitants took the precaution to have the snow removed previous to the commencement of the thaw. Mr. Wallis, baker, at Battle-bridge, had fifty sacks of flour spoiled by the land flood, which inundated his cellar and ground floor. The principal part of Chelsea was under water during Wednesday night, and there was no passing but by boats and carts, to take persons to their own houses. At Andersen's brewhouse, near the College, the horses and pigs were taken out for fear of their being drowned. Although Sloane-street stands high, the kitchens were all flooded. In short, a more extensive inundation has not been known, in and near the metropolis, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

DEATHS.

On Saturday se'nnight, John Francis Moore, Esq. of York-buildings, New Road, sculptor.

Printed and published by JOHN HUNT, at the EXAMINER Office, 15, Beaufort Buildings, Strand.—Price 6½d.